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UNV in the headlines

7

August 1990

UNV: The volunteer-specialist sending programme of the UN System

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COUNTRY: KENYA

WOMEN TO TRAIN IN FOOD PRESERVATION

Women from Mbooni being trained on how to preserve food in the on going exercise.

It is universal known that man (and of course woman) depends for his food, a basic requirement for survival, from two sources, namely plants and animals. While the yields from these sources are seasonal , his requirement is cotinuous. Thus, it has become imperative for man to preserve his food for use during off-seasons.

In view of the above, the Women's Bureau has decided to organize a series of training sessions in the field of food processing and preservation in Six Family Training Centres in the country , namely in Machakos, Kwale, Busia, Siaya, Kirinyaga and Baringo districts.

The Bureau believes that the improved food preservation methods can also help to generate an additional income to women and their groups through production of value - added products in the village.

It is hoped that after the series of trainings, local efforts will be made to develop integrated systems of production, processing and marketing at the village level.

According to the Mr. K.R. Gupta, a food preservation specialist and Miss Florence Makaa, an appropriate technologist with the Bureau, if the training sessions are successful they would certainly stimulate an increase in production bring better returns to the farmer and improve the nutritional status of the people.

The training schedule is as follows:-

Machakos
- 2nd week of February, 1990

Kwale
- 2nd week of April 1990

Busia
- 2nd week of June 1990

Siaya
- 2nd week of August, 1990

Kirinyanga
- 2nd week of October, 1990

Baringo
- 1st week of December, 1990

READEX FICHE

PUBLICATION: COORDINATION Nr. 2 **DATE:** 1990

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

LES VOLONTAIRES DES NATIONS UNIES APPUIENT LES EFFORTS DU GOUVERNEMENT DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA SCIENCE ET DE LA TECHNOLOGIE

La formation des enseignants de sciences n'a pas suivi, en Centrafrique, comme dans nombre de pays en développement, la croissance démographique et la démocratisation de l'enseignement.

Le déficit en enseignants de sciences est demeuré important malgré la création de l'Ecole normale supérieure (ENS) que ne fournit au pays que 5 à 7 enseignants de sciences par an. La dégradation a connu une accélération inquiétante notamment avec la réduction de certaines aides bilatérales et ce, malgré l'assistance exceptionnelle du système des Nations unies, dont le pays a commencé à bénéficier depuis 1980.

En effet, après l'arrêt d'une des assistances étrangères les plus nombreuses en matière d'enseignement scientifique en fin 1979, la République Centrafricaine a demandé l'aide du système des Nations unies. Un projet d'assistance exceptionnelle à l'enseignement secondaire et technique, CAF/80/008, «Formation accélérée d'enseignants de sciences et de technologie du niveau secondaire», a donc été mis en place. Mais ce programme, qui a été prolongé en 1982 et qui a abouti au projet CAF/82/013 (même titre), était conçu comme un programme d'assistance de substitution à l'instar des programmes de coopération bilatérale existante.

Ce n'est qu'en août 1984 que les principes clairs de la poursuite de l'assistance du système des Nations unies ont été énoncés. Ainsi, une année a été donnée au Gouvernement centrafricain pour élaborer des propositions de programmes et d'actions devant aboutir à la relève des VNU par des homologues centrafricains. C'est dans ce contexte qu'a été mis en place le projet «Formation accélérée d'enseignants de sciences et de technologie du niveau secondaire», CAF/85/003, qui a conservé le titre des deux projets précédents.

L'objectif du projet CAF/85/003 était de promouvoir la rénovation de l'enseignement des sciences et de la technologie en RCA, afin de pourvoir le pays en personnes capables d'innover dans le sens d'un développement endogène; ceci, par la formation de soixante à quatre-vingts professeurs de sciences et de technologie du fondamental II (premier cycle des lycées et collèges).

Les résultats obtenus peuvent être résumés comme suit: 55 professeurs de sciences et de technologie du niveau secondaire ont été formés; la procédure utilisée pour atteindre cet objectif a permis d'associer étroitement le projet à l'encadrement des classes des lycées et collèges. Sur les quarante-cinq établissements publics du pays, le projet a fourni des professeurs à 28 d'entre eux, ce qui représente 50 % de l'effectif formé. Cet apport est d'autant plus significatif que ces vingt-huit établissements renferment cinq cent quarante des six cent quatre-vingt-dix sections d'études que possède l'enseignement secondaire général du pays; enfin, ceux qui n'ont pas réussi aux examens pour être professeur ont été réorientés vers le métier de préparateurs en laboratoire.

L'on peut estimer à 57 le nombre d'enseignants de sciences centrafricains en fonction, dont trois professeurs de lycées (2ème cycle du secondaire). Puisque, comme indiqué plus haut, le projet a formé 55 professeurs, il en résulte que les enseignants de sciences et de technologie issus du projet sont aussi nombreux que les professeurs centrafricains formés du niveau et en fonction en 1983-1989.

A partir des données obtenues à la rentrée 1988-89 les premiers cycles de onze établissements sont couverts par les 55 professeurs de sciences et de technologie formés. Ces établissements sont les plus importants dans les provinces et représentent approximativement le quart des établissements publics du pays et renferment près des trois-quarts des effectifs du fondamental niveau II.

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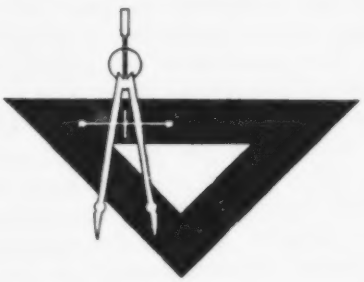
Les activités du projet ont pris fin le 31 juillet 1989; néanmois, le programme des Nations unies, dans ce domaine, à travers le Programme des Volontaires des Nations unies, poursuivra son intervention afin de consolider les acquis dans le développement de l'enseignement des disciplines scientifiques à tous les niveaux.

Le document du nouveau projet, CAF/89/006, «Assistance au renforcement et au développement de l'enseignement des sciences», a été signé en octobre 1989 entre le Gouvernement centrafricain et le Programme des Nations unies pour le développement (PNUD). Les activités de ce nouveau projet s'inscrivent dans les options fondamentales du Plan de Développement 1986-1990 du gouvernement, et sont conformes aux orientations prévues par la Cellule de réflexion et de prospective du Ministère de l'Education, à savoir, le redressement sensible de l'enseignement en faveur de la formation scientifique.

Le projet vient compléter les différentes actions menées par le gouvernement, et par d'autres Agences et bailleurs de fonds dans le secteur de l'éducation, parmi lesquelles on peut citer: (i) le Troisième projet éducation de la Banque mondiale, dont l'objectif principal est la réhabilitation et l'entretien des écoles, notamment au niveau du primaire, et le recyclage des instituteurs et des inspecteurs de l'enseignement; (ii) la Banque africaine de développement, dont le projet intervient pour le renforcement de l'enseignement primaire, technique et professionnel; (iii) l'organisation des Pays exportateurs de pétrole - projet de construction et de réfection d'écoles primaires.

Dans le cadre de l'assistance bilatérale, on remarque que: (i) la Coopération française continue à fournir un nombre important de personnel enseignant, concentré dans la capitale (BANGUI), et des conseillers pédagogiques; (ii) la coopération égyptienne fournit également un nombre d'enseignants qui sont tous affectés à Bangui; (iii) le Corps de la paix (Etats-unis d'Amérique) fournit également des enseignants au pays, au niveau des deux cycles du secondaire,, à Bangui et en province.

En collaboration étroite avec le gouvernement et d'autres intervenants dans le secteur, le nouveau projet a comme objectif, à long terme, le développement des ressources humaines, afin de renforcer les efforts du gouvernement centrafricain, destinés à mettre en place une stratégie nationale et une politique coordonnée visant la promotion et l'application d'un plan national de développement de la science et de la technologie.



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COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

Despite the diligent efforts made by the CAR government, the training of teachers within the domain of science has not kept pace with population growth. Since the departure of a number of expatriate experts who previously contributed significantly to the CAR's own resources in the domain of pedagogy, there has been an acute shortage of teachers, particularly critical in the domain of science. In acknowledgement of the importance of science as a discipline, and as an instrument of technological progress, the government of the CAR requested the UN system to provide assistance by the training of teachers who would subsequently be assigned to teach science at varying levels of the educational system, in institutions throughout the country. In his article, Mr. Kwaku ABREFA, a Ghana national, describes the activities of projects sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and executed by the UN Volunteer Programme, in response to the government's request for assistance in this field. These projects were designed specifically to assist the government in addressing the shortage of trained teachers in the domain of science and technology. Mr. ABREFA's article reflects, on the one hand, the direct impact which these projects have had on the government's efforts to define and apply a national strategy for scientific and technological research, and, on the other hand, the ancillary contribution made to the educational sector in general.

Kwakou ABREFA est de nationalité ghanéenne. Il a obtenu sa licence en sciences humaines à l'Université de Cape Coast, au Ghana, et sa maîtrise en administration des systèmes d'éducation à l'Université de Montreal, au Canada. Une année académique en gestion de ressources humaines fut accomplie par Monsieur ABREFA à l'Institut international d'administration publique à Paris. Il a rejoint le Programme des Volontaires des Nations unies (VNU) en janvier 1987 et a été affecté en RCA en tant que chargé de programme VNU; il s'occupait, en outre, de la gestion du personnel VNU de la République Centrafriciane, de la gestion et du suivi de l'exécution du projet d'Assistance au renforcement et au développement de l'enseignement des sciences. Monsieur ABREFA a quitté Bangui le 5 avril 1990 pour Genève (Suisse) en tant que Area Officer auprès du programme des Volontaires des Nations unies.

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COUNTRY:

URBAN BASIC SERVICES

Jamaica deals with inner-city problems

Novelist Octavio Paz declares that most modern cities are gigantic, inhuman, and cruel agglomerations ... some of them scorched by bombs, others deformed and dishonoured by industry, automobiles and crazed demographics. An increasing number of countries are attempting to satisfy the basic needs of the poor who live in such settings. H.K. MOMIN, a UN volunteer with UNICEF Kingston, describes what is being done in Jamaica.

A child playing at a day-care centre in Jamaica. (UNICEF 8350/Judy Spiegelman)

About 53 per cent of Jamaica's population lives in urban areas. The island's population density has been calculated at over 205 inhabitants per square kilometre, but figures for the main cities and towns clustered on the coastal plains are much higher. Since 1920, migration from rural areas coupled with rapid natural population growth has led to large increases in such urban parishes as Kingston, St. Andrew and St. James, which have developed urban ghettos.

Several demographic and economic factors cast an ominous shadow over the future of urban development in Jamaica. Teen-age pregnancy presents an increasingly serious problem in a country where 60 per cent of children are born out of wedlock and over 70 per cent of households in the urban slums are headed by women. Many of these young mothers are unskilled and cannot support themselves and their children. The proportion of children under the age of four who show signs of malnutrition increased from 35 per cent to 38 per cent between 1978 and 1985.

Based on 1987 statistics, about half the residents of the urban slums are unemployed. Twice as many women as men are out of work. About 60 per cent of the unemployed are under 25.

Jamaican slum housing is built of poor-quality materials such as zinc or board that tenants often find discarded in garbage heaps. Each structure houses an average of 10 people. Water supply and waste-water disposal are inadequate and complicated by overcrowded conditions.

The Government of Jamaica and UNICEF have launched an urban upgrading project in nine city slums to combat problems facing poverty-stricken women and children. Despite 40 years of experience in community development, the effort represents a ground-breaking exercise for the Government in tailoring strategy to fit urban communities. Technical assistance has been extended by UNICEF urban consultants and a UN volunteer for urban community development

Components of the project include leadership training, a pilot programme for construction of sanitary facilities, a health education programme, a day-care outreach programme, MCH services and schemes to train women to generate greater incomes.

Collaborating on the implementation of the project are the Social Development Commission (SDC), a para-statal body of the Ministry of Youth and Community Development (MYCD), the Children's Services Division Day Care Unit of MYCD, and the Ministry of Health (MOH). Co-ordination was carried out by SDC with co-operation from the Day Care Unit and MOH. UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance. A committee was formed with members of these agencies to discuss both problems and community requests and to evaluate strategies and goals once a month. Matters are reviewed at the ministerial level during quarterly management committee meetings.

Under the project, children and mothers are encouraged to adopt a more positive self-image through involvement in community groups, income generation and health education activities, and skills-oriented training courses. Women are taught means of increasing their earnings. The integral role women play in families and the community is stressed repeatedly. A change in participants' attitudes has already been witnessed. During a gun battle between rival groups in a ghetto area, the project team was protected by community members. Field staff are regarded as a 'non-party-politics group' by residents.

Community development has five components: day care, sanitation, health education, maternal and child health and income generation. Its success depends on efforts to generate enthusiasm and harness community participation through organization of groups and development of leaders.

The day-care outreach programme has been beneficial to both children and mothers. Children up to six years of age spend the hours their mothers are working in an educational and recreational environment provided in day-care centres, play corners and play parks. This affords mothers the time to learn to make toys from waste materials and household objects to earn supplementary income.

Health education sessions, funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), present mothers with a host of informative topics including proper methods of garbage disposal, dangers of drug abuse, family-planning alternatives, nutrition and home management, and family life. In promoting a more health-conscious atti-

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tude, supplies and equipment in health clinics have been upgraded. Residents are now encouraged to use community clinics rather than to check into overcrowded hospitals.

Under the project's environmental sanitation component organizers caution residents on health hazards caused by the disposal of bodily wastes in canals and gullies and on open sites. In five communities, seven models of double-ventilated improved pit latrines have been built, surpassing the project's original goal of five units. Labour was provided by the communities themselves, guided by the technical assistance of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Building Research Institute (BRI).

The design is considered to be cleaner and more odour-free than the traditional model. Although more expensive than conventional latrines, they last indefinitely, can be emptied easily and are convenient for densely populated areas with difficult access.

Officials are seeking to lower costs by introducing more economical construction techniques. Residents of project areas have besieged MOH, PAHO and BRI with requests for technical assistance to build private units. In addition, several community workdays have been organized to clean vacant lots, roads and gullies in the project areas. Frequent meetings and seminars are held to help inform residents about environmental sanitation issues.

Income-generation projects have benefited over 700 families. The Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture (IICA) has provided guidance for small businesses. A revolving loan scheme was established to assist entrepreneurs. Borrowers prepay 40 per cent of their loan and have one year to repay the remaining 60 per cent. Defaults are rare, and generally occur because of stiff competition against established business firms.

The urban upgrading project has served as a catalyst for several projects and programmes of MYCD. There has been growing momentum to develop participatory strategies of intervention for the urban poor, generating hope for even more fruitful results in Jamaica.

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COUNTRY: FRANCE

DOSSIER

Des acteurs de l'interdépendance économique

Les volontaires des Nations Unies

Grâce à sa représentation auprès de l'ONU, tant à New York qu'à Genève, la Jeune Chambre Internationale a pu faire connaître et reconnaître ses actions, être à l'écoute du monde, que ce soit des états membres ou des minorités et des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) ; mais aussi conclure des accords avec des agences des Nations Unies ou à propos de programmes dépendants de cette grande organisation.

Ainsi, JCI apporte son soutien au programme des Volontaires des Nations Unies, VNU, par l'utilisation du "réseau" Jeune Chambre et sa présence dans plus de 90 pays. La Jeune Chambre favorise d'autre part le recrutement de Volontaires des Nations Unies, qu'il s'agisse des membres Jeune Chambre eux-mêmes ou de volontaires de leurs connaissances.

Notre collaboration avec le programme VNU, initiée en 1989, s'inscrit en 1990 dans le sous-thème principal de JCI : "Interdépendance économique".

Aidons à faire un monde différent

Créés en 1970, les Volontaires des Nations Unies (VNU) servent de partenaires opérationnels dans le processus du développement international à la demande explicite de tout état membre.

Depuis le début, quelque six mille spécialistes VNU, possédant l'expérience nécessaire dans des domaines aussi variés que ceux de la technologie, de l'économie et du social, ont travaillé dans plus de cent pays, offrant ainsi des réponses pratiques aux besoins et exigences des pays en développement. Opérant sous l'égide administrative du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), le programme VNU est devenu, dans le cadre de l'ONU, le principal fournisseur de spécialistes de niveau moyen et supérieur, tous de véritables professionnels travaillant en étroite collaboration tout en aidant à la formation du personnel de contrepartie dans les pays d'affectation. Au cours des années, VNU a eu la chance d'acquérir et de préserver une flexibilité institutionnelle appréciable. Ce qui lui permet de travailler aujourd'hui tant avec les gouvernements et les agences spécialisées des Nations Unies qu'avec les organisations non gouvernementales. VNU fait également office d'agent d'exécution pour les projets interdisciplinaires et multisectoriels.

Profil du programme VNU

Le programme VNU est la seule organisation multilatérale au monde spécialisée dans le service de volontaires : la plupart des programmes de volontaires envoient leurs agents de développement venant des pays industrialisés - le programme VNU complète cela avec les trois quarts de son personnel venant de la direction sud-sud. La moitié des spécialistes VNU travaillent en dehors des grandes métropoles, le plus souvent dans des petites villes et villages isolés. Alors que ceci répond aux besoins exprimés par les pays en développement, il en ressort également un haut degré de responsabilité et de motivation propres au service volontaire. Le coût d'un spécialiste VNU représente environ un cinquième de celui d'un expert de l'ONU. Cette économie par rapport à un autre personnel de coopération technique est un facteur déterminant pour les pays en développement. Le coût d'une affectation VNU comprend une indemnité mensuelle de subsistance, et les frais de voyage jusqu'au lieu d'affectation et retour. Le pays hôte quant à lui participe aux frais de logement de de services publics. Les spécialistes VNU sont affectés à la demande expresse et après l'accord du pays hôte, selon les normes d'un contrat VNU qui dure généralement deux années. Un spécialiste VNU peut être affecté de deux façons : au sein de projets financés ou exécutés par des institutions internationales du système des Nations Unies telles que l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO), le Bureau international du travail (BIT), l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO), l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI), le Centre des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains (CNUEH/HABITAT), l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale (OACI), le Département de la coopération technique pour le développement (DCTD), le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD/OSP), le Fond des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF), le Haut-commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR), le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM), le Fonds international de développement agricole (FIDA), et la Banque Mondiale, ainsi que les banques régionales de développement ; ou dans des projets directement gérés par les gouvernements hôtes. Dans les deux cas, le rôle des spécialistes VNU est d'appliquer leur compétence technique à la réalisation de tâches prioritaires et pratiques définies par les programmes natio-

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naux de développement. La majeure partie du financement des spécialistes VNU vient des fonds régionaux fournis par le pays hôte et le PNUD, suivie des budgets réguliers de programmes des agences spécialisées des Nations Unies ainsi que des ressources venant des gouvernements hôtes et de tiers.

Profil des spécialistes VNU

Des spécialistes VNU sont recrutés parmi cent pays de par le monde, pays industrialisés et en développement. Plus de 1600 spécialistes VNU sont actuellement en poste dans cent cinq pays, dont plus de la moitié est affectée dans les quarante-et-un pays classés comme les moins avancés.

L'âge minimum pour devenir spécialiste VNU est 21 ans, mais il n'y a pas d'âge supérieur limite. Avec un flux grandissant de personnes de plus en plus qualifiées offrant leurs services, l'âge moyen des spécialistes VNU atteint aujourd'hui presque la quarantaine.

Le spécialiste VNU-type est titulaire d'un diplôme universitaire ou technique et bien que la condition requise soit deux années minimum d'expérience professionnelle, le volontaire moyen possède sept à dix années de pratique dans un domaine spécialisé.

Domaine des compétences des spécialistes VNU

Le programme VNU est mondialement reconnu pour le professionnalisme et le dévouement de ses spécialistes, et pour son aptitude à offrir des compétences techniques de très haut niveau au processus du développement à tout moment et en tout lieu selon le besoin.

En tant que groupe, les spécialistes VNU représentent cent quarante catégories professionnelles dont : comptabilité, agriculture, zootechnie, architecture, gestion, programmation d'ordinateur, traitement de données, économie, électronique, pisciculture, artisanat, horticulture, médecine, pharmacie, santé publique, planification urbaine/régionale, science vétérinaire, travail de la jeunesse, administration, agronomie, technologie appropriée, art audiovisuels, cartographie, commerce de la construction, soins dentaires, éducation, ingénierie, sylviculture, économie domestique, stratégie/promotion commerciale, personnel soignant/obstétrique, imprimerie/reliure, travail social, formation technique, formation professionnelle, etc. Les spécialistes VNU acceptent leur affectation non pas en tant qu'emploi mais plutôt comme un service. Ils offrent leur compétence davantage en qualité de professionnels du développement qu'en conseillers.

Le programme VNU : aujourd'hui et demain

Tandis que l'apport traditionnel de Spécialistes VNU aux besoins de base continuera d'être important, on fera de plus en plus appel à eux pour leurs compétences techniques et administratives de très haut niveau apportant ainsi une contribution particulièrement précieuse au développement.

Les pays en développement continuent également à faire face à des circonstances et des crises imprévues qui nécessitent une réponse rapide et massive en appui technique humain. Le besoin de reconstruire dans les régions ravagées par la guerre telles que l'Afghanistan, la Namibie, l'Amérique centrale et le Kampuchéa tout comme la campagne mondiale contre le SIDA sont autant de vivants exemples des aptitudes professionnelles des spécialistes VNU.

En remplissant ce rôle riche et varié, le programme VNU aide à faire un monde différent.

Pour obtenir davantage de renseignements sur le programme VNU, veuillez-vous adresser aux Volontaires des Nations Unies - Palais des Nations - CH-1211 Genève 10 - Suisse - Tél. (4122) 798 58 50 - Fax (4122) 798 85 70

Dominique Rousseau
Représentant JCI auprès des Nations Unies à Genève

"La plupart des problèmes de l'environnement du monde en développement proviennent du fait que les nécessités humaines ne sont pas comblées - manque de nourriture, de combustibles et d'abris - et de la gestion déficiente des ressources."

William H. Draper III, administrateur du programme de développement de l'O.N.U.

Si vous êtes intéressés ou si vous connaissez des personnes intéressées par le programme, vous pouvez obtenir davantage de renseignements en contactant :

Dominique Rousseau
Fouille - 86340 Nieuil l'Espoir
Tél. (bur) 49.42.51.31
(dom) 49.42.90.91
Fax 49.42.06.73

Si tel n'est pas le cas, n'hésitez pas néanmoins à faire connaître le programme VNU dans votre Jeune Chambre (tous n'ont peut-être pas lu l'Avenir) et surtout autour de vous...

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COUNTRY: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SELF—HELP INITIATIVES IN TANZANIA

One of the Youth Economic Groups in Dodoma, Tanzania has embarked on aluminium work. The DDS field worker Ian Kaayo, (right) . helps the group to plan and evaluate its work.

By F. Omondi

The United Nations General Assembly in 1970, established the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) body which is a unique international and multilateral volunteer sending organization, its 1,700 volunteers (1989) are drawn from 100 countries and serve in 105 developing countries. The African Domestic Development Service (DDS) Programme is executed by UNV and funded by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Since 1986, Tanzania has benefitted from this programme.

The lack of popular participation in the development process is mainly due to lack of appropriate mechanisms that favour an effective linkage between local self-help initiatives, national development policies and external development assistance. Hence, the African Domestic Development Service (DDS) which is part of a global effort of United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to promote the participatory approach in development action with an emphasis on the grassroots level. It aims in particular, at strengthening the capacity of local self-help groups and communities to undertake and maintain essential local services.

These self-help groups and Government supported units working at the village level are called Domestic Development Services. This is an attempt to entrust people with the responsibility of developing their respective communities by promoting such groups and communities in order to share experiences and know-how. In this way, they are in a better position to influence development planning and utilize their creativity for national development programmes.

Self-help Initiatives.

In Tanzania, the Domestic Development Services Programme of the United Nations Volunteers focuses on strengthening grass-roots level initiatives of NGOs and governmental organizations, with an emphasis on participatory approaches to development.

The Domestic Development Service Programme in Tanzania is a result of the technical cooperation agreement signed between the Ministry of Labour, Culture, and Social Welfare and the Africa Domestic Development Service Project with headquarters in Harare, Zimbabwe. The technical cooperation between these two bodies established an opportunity for the Government of Tanzania to benefit from it, and contribute through a network of mutual technical assistance programmes between different African countries.

Presently, there are six DDS Field workers in the country, in Dodoma, Iringa, Singida, Shinyanga, Kondoa and Dar es Salaam. One aspect of the DDS programme as already said is to pro[illegible]d money

YOUTH ECONOMIC GROUPS

From Page 6

in the form of a Revolving Loan Fund to support local initiative for self-reliance projects.

On the recommendation of the Government of the Republic of Tanzania, UNDP through the DDS programme has made available an amount of US $14,000 to be granted to youth economic groups in the country as Revolving Loan Fund.

The first batch of beneficiaries in the country are the; Luduga Youth Economic Group-Iringa; Mangaladi Youth Economic Group-Iringa; Bereko Youth Economic Group-Dodoma; Makole Youth Economic Group-Dodoma; Bunju Youth Project-Dar es Salaam; Odhiambo Youth Economic Group - Singida.

Each group is granted an amount of US$2,000. A cheque of T.Shs 380,000/= equivalent to US$2,000 as the DDS Project Loan Fund was given to the Odhiambo Youth Economic Group on behalf of the Resident Coordinator of the UN System's Operational Activities for Development and Resident Representative of UNDP in Tanzania, for the excellent work done by the youngsters, both boys and girls in setting up and running income generating projects useful to the village economy.

DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Youth Economic Groups

The United Nations Development Programme is supporting Youth Economic Groups (YEGs) in Tanzania through Domestic Development Services (DDS) specialists, to reach the grassroots.

CASE STUDY

These YEGs offer job prospects to school leavers and unemployed youth — by drawing them to income — generating activities with the aim of providing a respectable means of livelihood.

About 4% of the youths in villages are accepted in secondary schools and the rest are left to fend for themselves. In a village setting — where employment opportunities are few, these youngsters need training in vocational skills — or else they may drift towards crime and social evils.

Youth Groups in Dodoma

The Dodoma Village Council is since 1987 assisted by DDS village

PUBLICATION: DEVNEWS **DATE:** APRIL 1990

COUNTRY: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

SELF-HELP INITIATIVES

development consultants, who have made a success of the 'earning by learning' project.

As a result 14 YEGs have sprung up, some of them are operating in the township, while others in its outskirts. The YEGs are exploiting economic opportunities existing in the semi-urban areas.

One group, which works in the shade of a huge tree, is producing aluminium buckets, cooking pots and water tanks for the growing local market.

Another group has set up a stand at the bus station, where they sell handicrafts brought in from surrounding villages. The group members have mastered wood finishing techniques and are marketing their wares, and yet another group of 10 youths in the backyard of a downtown shop repair motorbikes.

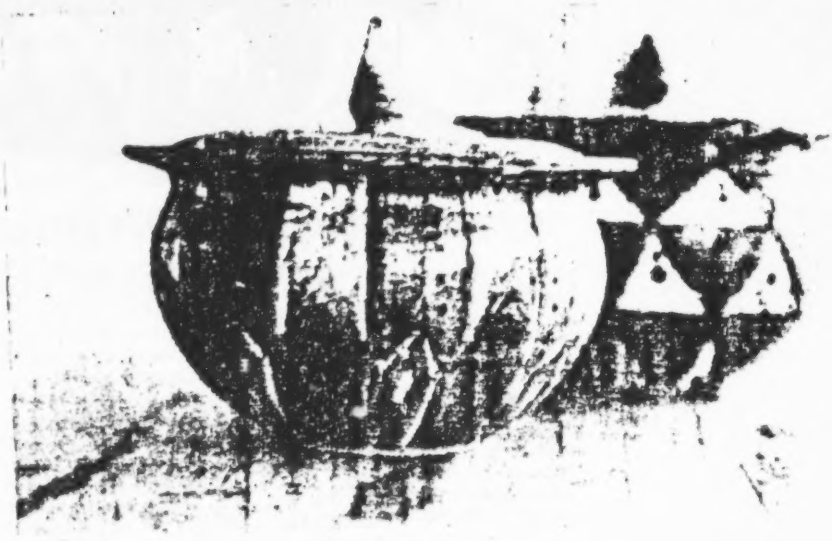
In addition to learning technical skills from senior group members, the youths are skillfully managing their own projects. They have learnt book keeping, marketing and budgeting. They also hold weekly evaluation meetings.

PUBLICATION:	FILELEFTHEROS	DATE:	10 MAY 1990
COUNTRY:	CYPRUS		

Ὁ Φιλελεύθερος, Πέμπτη 10 Μαΐου 1990

Ἔκθεση κεραμικῆς Μπράνκα Ουζοὺρ

Στα πλαίσια του προγράμματος ανάπτυξης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών, οργανώνει έκθεση κεραμικής του Μπράνκα Ουζούρ (UNV expert) ο οποίος παρακολούθησε τα προγράμματα ανάπτυξης του Κέντρου Χειροτεχνίας. Η έκθεση θα ανοίξει από το Δήμαρχο Λευκωσίας κ. Δημητριάδη την Παρασκευή 18 Μαίου στις 7.30 στους Φούρνους κοντά στην Πύλη Αμμοχώστου.

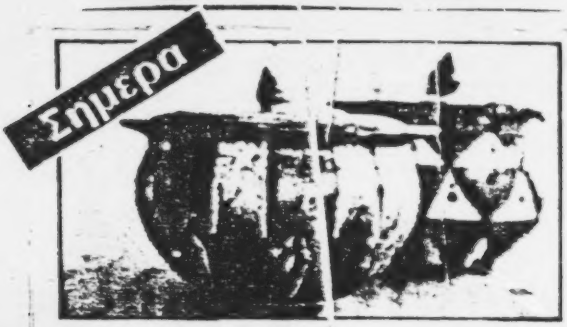


A CERAMICS EXHIBITION ORGANIZED BY UNV BRANKA UZUR

PUBLICATION:	PROINA NEA	DATE:	18 MAY 1990
COUNTRY:	CYPRUS		

ΠΡΩΙΝΑ ΝΕΑ

Παρασκευή, 18 του Μάη, 1990



Έκθεση Κεραμικής

ΓΙΟΥΓΚΟΣΛΑΒΑΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΤΕΧΝΙΔΑΣ

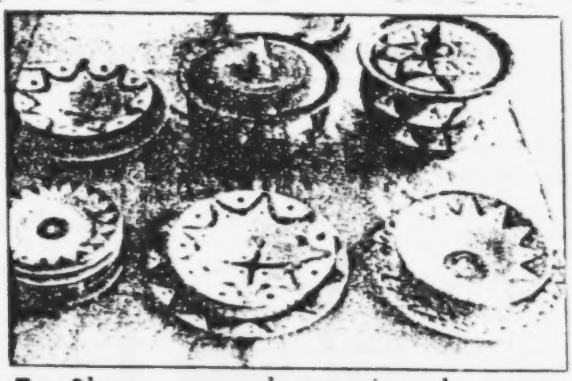
Έκθεση κεραμικής της Γιουγκοσλάβας καλλιτέχνιδας Branca Uzur θα εγκαινιάσει απόψε στις 7.30 στους «Φούρνους», (κοντά στη Πύλη Αμμοχώστου), ο Δήμαρχος Λευκωσίας κ. **Λέλλος Δημητριάδης.**

Την έκθεση που θα είναι ανοιχτή μέχρι τις 25 Μαΐου, οργανώνει το Πρόγραμμα Ανάπτυξης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών στην Κύπρο.

★ Να σημειώσουμε ότι η καλλιτέχνης είναι εμπειρογνώμων εθελόντρια των Η.Ε. στην Κύπρο και παρακολούθησε μαθήματα κεραμικής στο Εργαστήρι του Κέντρου Κυπριακής Χειροτεχνίας στη Λευκωσία.

PUBLICATION:	FILELEFTHEROS	**DATE:**	18 MAY 1990
COUNTRY:	CYPRUS		

'Ο Φιλελεύθερος, Παρασκευή 18 Μαΐου 1990



Σερβίτσια φαγητού στους «φούρνους»

Εκθεση για την προβολή κεραμικών «Stoneware» ψηλής ποιότητας και αντοχής, στην οποία εκτίθεται μια νέα σειρά από πιάτα, μπώλ σούπας, ποτήρια και κανάτες, σχεδιασμένα από την εθελόντρια εμπειρογνώμονα των U.N. Branka Uzur, θα γίνει στην Πύλη Αμμοχώστου.

Το όλο θέμα βρίσκεται υπό την αιγίδα του προγράμματος αναπτύξεως των Ηνωμένων Εθνών υπό τον τίτλο προβολή χειροτεχνημάτων. Τα εκθέματα κατασκευάστηκαν στο πειραματικό εργαστήριο Κεραμικής της Υπηρεσίας Κυπριακής Χειροτεχνίας από τους άριστους τεχνίτες Φωτούλα Ιωάννου, Τασούλα Χ΄΄ Γεωργίου, Αθηνούλα Ιωάννου και Κώστας Ελευθερίου υπό την επιβλεψη της Υπεύθυνης του τομέα Κεραμικής Βάνιας Σουρουλλά.

Την έκθεση θα εγκαινιάσει ο Δήμαρχος Λευκωσίας κ. Λ. Δημητριάδης την Παρασκευή 18.5.90 και ώρα 7.30 μ.μ. στο χώρο «Φούρνοι» κοντά στην Πύλη Αμμοχώστου. Η εκθεση θα παραμείνει ανοικτή μέχρι τις 25 Μαΐου 1990.

CERAMIC TABLE SERVICE DESIGNED BY
UNV-SPECIALIST BRANKA UZUR

PUBLICATION:	ΑΡΟΥΕΥΜΑΤΙΝΙ	DATE:	18 MAY 1990
COUNTRY:	CYPRUS		

«ΑΠΟΓΕΥΜΑΤΙΝΗ», ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 18 ΜΑΪΟΥ 199

Σερβίτσια φαγητού στους «Φούρνους»

ΕΚΘΕΣΗ για την προβολή κεραμικών Stoneware ψηλής ποιότητας και αντοχής, στην οποία εκτίθεται μια νέα σειρά απο πιάτα, μπωλ σούπας, ποτήρια και κανάτες. Είναι σχεδιασμένα απο την εθελόντρια εμπειρογνώμονα των U.N. Branka Uzur.

ΤΟ ΟΛΟ θέμα βρίσκεται υπό την αιγίδα του προγράμματος αναπτύξεως των Ηνωμένων Εθνών υπό αριθμό CY/87002 υπό τον τίτλο προβολή χειροτεχνημάτων. Τα εκθέματα κατασκευάστηκαν στο πειραματικό εργαστήριο Κεραμικής της Υπηρεσίας Κυπριακής Χειροτεχνίας απο τους άριστους τεχνίτες Φωτούλα Ιωάννου, Τασούλα Χ'' Γεωργίου, Αθηνούλα Ιωάννου και Κώστας Ελευθερίου υπό την επίβλεψη της Υπεύθυνης του τομέα Κεραμικής Βάνιας Σουρουλλά.

ΤΗΝ ΕΚΘΕΣΗ θα εγκαινιάσει ο Δήμαρχος Λευκωσίας κ. Λ. Δημητριάδης σήμερα Παρασκευή 18.5.90 και ώρα 7.30 μ.μ. στο χώρο «Φούρνοι» κοντά στην Πύλη Αμμοχώστου. Η έκθεση θα παραμείνει ανοικτή μέχρι τις 25 Μαΐου, 1990.

CERAMIC KITCHEN ITEMS DESIGNED BY THE EXPERIENCED UNV-SPECIALIST BRANKA UZUR

PUBLICATION: ALITHIA **DATE:** 18 MAY 1990

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

αλήθεια

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 18 ΜΑΪΟΥ 1990

Εκθεση για την προβολή κεραμικών stoneware ψηλής ποιότητας και αντοχής, στην οποία εκτίθεται μια νέα σειρά από πιάτα, μπωλ σούπας, ποτήρια και κανάτες. Είναι σχεδιασμένα από την εθελόντρια εμπειρογνώμονα των U.N. Branka Uzur.

Την έκθεση θα εγκαινιάσει ο έντιμος δήμαρχος Λευκωσίας κ. Λ. Δημητριάδης σήμερα στις 7.30 μ.μ. στο χώρο «Φούρνοι» κοντά στην Πύλη Αμμοχώστου. Η έκθεση θα παραμείνει ανοικτή μέχρι τις 25 Μαΐου, 1990.

PUBLICATION: ELEFTHEROTIPI **DATE:** 18 MAY 1990

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΤΥΠΙ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 18 ΜΑΪΟΥ 1990

Σερβίτσια φαγητού στους «φούρνους»

Εκθεση για την προβολή κεραμικών stoneware ψηλής ποιότητας και αντοχής, στην οποία εκτίθεται μια νέα σειρά από πιάτα, μπωλ σούπας, ποτήρια και κανάτες. Είναι σχεδιασμένα από την εθελόντρια εμπειρογνώμονα των U.N. Branka Uzur.

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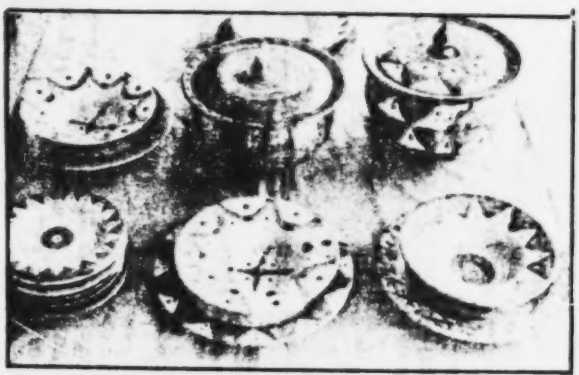


Τασούλα Χ΄΄ Γεωγίου, Αθηνούλα Ιωάννου και Κώστα Ελευθερίου υπό την επίβλεψη της Υπεύθυνης του τομέα Κεραμικής Βάνιας Σουρουλλά.

Την έκθεση θα εγκαινιάσει ο έντιμος Δήμαρχος Λευκωσίας κ. Λ. Δημητριάδης την Παρασκευή 18/5/90 και ώρα 7.30 μ.μ. στο χώρο «φούρνοι» κοντά στην Πύλη Αμμοχώστου. Η έκθεση θα παραμείνει ανοικτή μέχρι τις 25 Μαΐου, 1990.

PUBLICATION: THE CYPRUS WEEKLY **DATE:** 25-31 MAY 1990

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

THE CYPRUS WEEKLY

May 25 - 31, 1990

Walking along the walls past that football field which sports a green pitch that compares with Savva/Stass emerald because it is next to red earth and pale veridian plastic chairs, I then saw the same Mayor (no, not playing the goalkeeper in fear of the penalty) but in bespoke tailored suiting opening the Branca Uzur/Handicraft Centre ceramic exhibition at the "Fournoi" in Famagusta Street.

Here a soft blue glaze filled the intriguing spaces of the old oven. Branca has evoked those fields of flax -- for Lefkaritika linen -- whose flowers open when the sun shines on them personally and which flourished with abandon on the highway outside Famagusta. Go today between 11am to 1pm and 5-7 pm.

A brisk jog from Famagusta Gate brings you to Atheneon

PUBLICATION: VOICE OF THE PUBLIC DATE: 4 JUNE 1990

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

Atatürk Kız Meslek Lisesi

SERAMİK SERGİSİ

ATATÜRK KÜLTÜR MERKEZİ 6-7-8-9 HAZİRAN 1990

PUBLICATION: VOICE OF THE PUBLIC **DATE:** 4 JUNE 1990

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

Atatürk Kız Meslek Lisesi yeni ürününü de ortaya koydu

SERAMİK SERGİSİ ÇARŞAMBA GÜNÜ

Geçenlerde sunduğu resim - elişi sergisi ve **arkasından** düzenlediği defile ile kamuoyunun takdirlerini toplayan Atatürk Kız Meslek Lisesi, şimdi de yeni bir çalışma ürünü olarak seramik sergisine hazırlanıyor.

Atatürk Kız Meslek Lisesi'ne bağlı olan seramik atölyesine kısa adı UNDP olan Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Programı "Handerafts Promotion" adı altında parasal yardımlarda bulunmuştu.

6 Haziran Çarşamba günü saat 17.00'de Atatürk Kültür Merkezinde açılacak olan ikinci seramik sergisinde, çok güzel eserler sergilenecek.

Kendileriyle görüştüğümüz yetkililer, atölyeye bir gurup öğrencinin meslek edinmek amacıyla devam ettiğini ifadeyle, ikinci grubun ise haftada üç gün ve boş zamanlarını değerlendirmek amacıyla çalışmalara katıldıklarını söylediler.

Seramik sergisinin özellikle Birleşmiş Milletler ve yabancı diplomatlar tarafından da hayli ilgi görmesi beklenmektedir.

4 HAZİRAN 1990

HALKIN SESİ

With the assistance of UNDP, Vocational Courses in Ceramics is organized in Cyprus, and the UNV-Specialist Branca Uzur helps conduct these courses.

PUBLICATION: SUN DATE: 5 JUNE 1990

COUNTRY: SRI LANKA

UNDP field workers for rural youth clubs

THE Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Sri Lanka, Robert England, and the Director General of the National Youth Services Council (NYSC) K. G. B. Fernando signed an agreement on May 25 under which the UNDP will provide 34 UNV Domestic Development Services Field Workers.

These 34 experienced community development workers were assigned to an equal number of selected rural youth clubs affiliated to the NYSC.

They strengthened these youth clubs and is of assistance to the members in the formulation and implementation of small scale community development activities.

They will work in close co operation with the Youth Service Officers of the NYSC as well as with the youth club leaders and help strengthen the interaction between the youth clubs and the NYSC.

On their arrival in Sri Lanka, the DDS field workers were given a one month orientation course.

These field workers are from countries in the Asia region which are involved in the exchange of expertise and know how through the UNV DDS programme.

The UNV—DDS programme is involved in assisting and promoting the growth of development at the village level through co-operation with government bodies and NGOs. This programme marked another milestone in the UNDP's continuing efforts in this direction and further strengthen the existing bonds between the NYSC and the UNV—DDS programme.

PUBLICATION: THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND **DATE:** 6 JUNE 1990

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

SEBENZILE Matsebula (left) and Sibo Bopp with the sewing machines bought with a grant from the American Embassy. See story below.

Asibutsane women show off new sewing machines

By Ndumiso Matsebula

THE Asibutsane Disabled Women Group yesterday displayed four sewing machines and materials purchased with a E5000 grant from the American Embassy.

The occasion was held at the Swaziland National Society for the Handicapped (SNHS) offices in the Commercial Centre building in Mbabane.

They were showing the co-ordinator of the Self Help initiative under the American Embassy, Ms Sibo Bopp the sewing machines and material purchased with the grant.

Speaking at the occasion the president of the group Miss Sebenzile Matsebula said that the items purchased by the grant might seem small but the group members were going to make sure that they get a large profit from them.

She said that the members of the group had been availed the opportunity to do something and not just to sit at home and do nothing. The group members had been greatly motivated by the assistance offered by the American Embassy, UNW-DDS and the Swaziland National Society of the Handicapped, she said.

Also speaking at the occassion Ms Sibo Bopp said that the United States of America help fund was designed to help those who help themselves. She said that in the members of the group she saw a lot of determination which was going to see them make it over a lot of obstacles.

She said that with the determination and ability of the members of the gmup, the caring of the SNSH and the financial assistance of the American Embassy it was going to be seen to it that the group was going to make it.

The group was formed in July 1989.

It comprised a group of about 15 women from around Mbabane.

It is chaired by Mrs Glory Makhanya.

The women also knit and do upholstery besides dressmaking.

PUBLICATION: ART CULTURE 19 DATE: 8 June 1990

COUNTRY: CYPRUS

KIBRIS

Seramik Sergisi göz doldurdu

Atatürk Kız Meslek Lisesi'ne bağlı seramik atölyesi öğrenci ve kursiyerleri, geçtiğimiz Çarşamba günü açtıkları seramik sergisiyle göz doldurdu.

Atölye sorumlu öğretmeni Semral Öztan'dan aldığımız bilgiye göre, üç devamlı yeni seramik atölyesi; on bir Atatürk Kız Meslek Lisesi ve yirmi kadar amatör seramik kursu öğrencisinin çalışmalarının sergilendiği etkinlik, Atatürk Kültür Merkezi'nde gerçekleşti.

Öztan, "Seramiği ülkemizde pek az insan tanıyor. Amacımız, seramiği tanıtmak ve sevdirmektir" diye konuştu. Devamlı öğrenci bulmakta zorluk çekildiğine ve bu sorunun geçmişte de yaşandığına dikkat çeken Öztan, "Bu yıl devamlı öğrencilerimize, bir kereye mahsus olmak üzere ve bir yıl için 80 bin TL ödeme yapıldı. Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın yaptığı bu ödeme öğrencilere moral verdi" dedi.

Konuyla ilgili olarak görüşüne başvurduğumuz sanatçı Hikmet Uluçam ise, "1981-82 yıllarında, yani atölyenin ilk kuruluşunda sorumluluk alan birisiyim. Bugünkü sergide yer alan yapıtlar arasında güzel işler gördüm. Ancak, o yıldan bugüne, hâlâ aynı sorunların yaşanmakta olduğunu da görüyorum. Bu atölye, her yönüyle mükemmel bir tesistir. Seramiği meslek olarak seçecek öğrenciler bulunması için çalışmalar yapılmalı." diye konuştu.

Sergiyi izleyen bir sanatsever de, ülkemizde seramik çalışmalarının kökünün çok eskilere dayandığını belirterek, "Çok güzel ve anlamlı bir sergi izledik" dedi.

PUBLICATION:	VOICE OF THE PUBLIC	DATE:	9 JUNE 1990
COUNTRY:	CYPRUS		

Second Annual Ceramics Exhibition

6-9 June, 1990

*****

An exhibition of ceramics was held from 6 to 9 June, 1990 at the Ataturk Cultural Centre, Nicosia. The work on show was that of second year pottery trainees from the Ataturk Girls Vocational Lycee, together with that of amateur groups. This was the second annual exhibition by the Project's trainees.

Some four hundred invitations to the opening on the evening of 6 June were sent out, and extensive publicity was provided by television, newspapers and posters (see attached). Consequently, both the opening ceremony and the subsequent three days of the exhibition were gratifyingly well attended.

Sales of some US $ 600 were made, and many further orders taken. The tableware on which the trainees have been concentrating this year proved particularly popular. Quite apart from financial considerations, however, this year's exhibition, like last year's, may be counted a success, in that it has further aquainted the trainees with how to organise such a show and boosted their self-regard and confidence.

PUBLICATION: LA NATION **DATE:** 14 JUIN 1990

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

UN NOUVEAU CORPS DE VOLONTAIRES A DJIBOUTI

Les animateurs ruraux

Mme Scholastisque Kompaoré, directrice adjointe du «Programme Animateurs ruraux des Pays d'Afrique», a séjourné récemment à Djibouti, qui va bientôt accueillir ses premiers animateurs. Mais, avant l'arrivée de nos hôtes, il est utile de faire connaître la nature exacte de ce nouveau type de volontariat.

En effet, la République de Djibouti, avant même la mise en place du «Programme Animateurs ruraux des Pays arabes», dont elle fera partie, va déjà bénéficier de l'assistance de trois animateurs, qui sont destinés à la forêt du Day, dans les domaines de l'élevage (apiculture y compris), de l'artisanat du bois et de l'hydraulique.

ORIGINE DU PROGRAMME DES ANIMATEURS RURAUX

Le terme «animateurs ruraux» est une traduction (peut-être pas très juste) de l'appellation anglaise «Domestic Developpement Service» (DDS) qui en principe, ne devrait pas circonscrire l'action des animateurs dans les zones rurales. A Djibouti, à un animateur DDS de s'occuper des jeunes de Balbala, par exemple! Après cette petite mise au point, revenons au programme DDS pour expliquer à nos lecteurs, comment il a été mis en oeuvre: «A la suite d'une série de consultations avec les gouvernements, les ONG (organisations non gouvernementales) et d'autres institutions, le Programme des Volontaires des Nations unies a reçu pour mandat de l'Assemblée générale d'aider les organisations DDS à favoriser la participation active de tous au développement à l'échelon des communautés locales (résolution 31/166 de l'Assemblée générale du 21 décembre 1976), avec un financement du PNUD (Programme des Nations unies pour le Développement). Le programme a été lancé en 1978 en Asie, et en 1985 en Afrique, afin de créer et de renforcer des groupes locaux qui sont le véritable terrain dans lequel le développement doit prendre racine.» Ces renseignements nous sont fournis par un document du PNUD et du «Programme de Participation populaire des Volontaires des Nations unies» (VNU) et les organisations de développement local. Histoire d'une réussite en Asie et en Afrique.

LES BESOINS DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI

Si nous nous référons encore au document déjà cité, nous découvrons qu'«un des aspects déterminants des activités des animateurs est l'importance accordée à la création et au renforcement des groupes communautaires tels que les clubs de jeunes, les associations féminines, les groupes de cultivateurs sans terre, etc»...

D'ailleurs, tous les services et organismes visités par Mme Kompaoré au cours de son séjour, ont exprimé le voeu de pouvoir bénéficier d'une telle assistance. Il s'agit des secteurs de l'information/communication, de l'agriculture, de la jeunesse, de la condition féminine, de la santé, sans oublier les ONG locales.

L'impact du programme DDS, s'il est bien compris, permettrait donc à la République de Djibouti d'expérimenter «le principe de l'approche intégrée en matière de développement, focalisée sur les couches les plus défavorisées de la population». Car, il s'agit non seulement de tenir compte des réalités de la vie communautaire, mais aussi de donner la priorité aux besoins des groupes les plus défavorisés, comme les femmes et les jeunes.

LE P.N.U.D. INITIE UN PROGRAMME POUR LES ANIMATEURS RURAUX

Depuis le 13 mai 1990, Mme Kampaoré Scholastique, directrice adjointe pour le Programme des Nations unies des animateurs ruraux effectue une mission d'environ 5 jours en République de Djibouti. L'objectif de cette visite est de sensibiliser les responsables djiboutiens sur la nécessité de l'animation communautaire tant au niveau du développement rural, que de la santé communautaire et celui de l'animation culturelle.

Parallèlement au Programme des Volontaires des Nations unies, le PNUD initie un nouveau programme d'animation rurale qui s'affirme très proche des gens du terroir, population qui est à la base même du développement. Ce programme a déjà donné des résultats appréciables dans plusieurs domaines dans un grand nombre de pays d'Afrique et d'Asie.

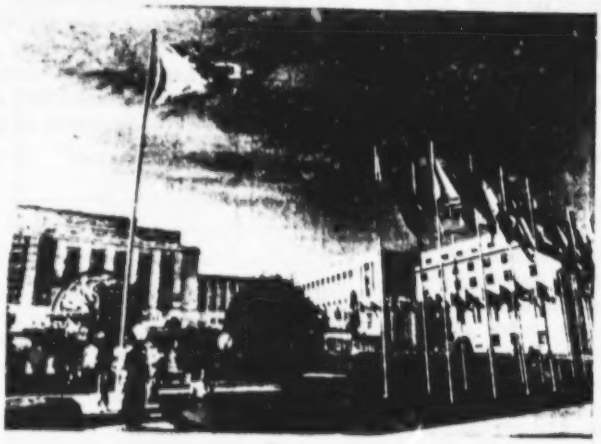
La Nation

PUBLICATION: CORRIERE TERZA **DATE:** 23 JUNE 1990

COUNTRY: ITALY

Per un mondo più uman

Comitato della Croce Rossa, Alto Commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i Rifugiati e altre ancora sono le importanti organizzazioni internazionali che si adoperano per alleviare le sofferenze dei più deboli e diseredati. Ma oltre all'assistenza umanitaria, l'azione di questi organismi mira anche a diffondere nel mondo i principi di una convivenza civile tra i popoli, arginando così il dilagare delle barbarie



Il palazzo delle Nazioni Unite a Ginevra.

GINEVRA – *Dice Michel Veuthier, cui fa capo il settore Organizzazioni Internazionali del Comitato Internazionale della Croce Rossa:* «Una volta si distingueva fra esigenze umanitarie e questioni politiche. Oggi si è capito che anche le seconde possono essere regolate attraverso la diplomazia umanitaria».

«Diplomazia umanitaria». Come sono lenti i tempi della storia, se a due secoli dalla Dichiarazione dei diritti dell'uomo, c'è ancora chi trova bizzarro l'accostamento di questi termini. È Ginevra, la capitale: questa bella città chiara a metà strada fra Parigi e Roma, nella cui storia confluiscono i segni di Calvino e quelli degli anarchici, e nei cui caffè basta una permanenza di mezz'ora per vedere sfilare il campionario completo delle etnie umane. Qui ci sono la Croce Rossa con il suo Comitato Internazionale (CICR) attivo contro le tragedie dell'intolleranza, e le agenzie dell'ONU specializzate nel prevenire, o quanto meno ridurre, i danni originati da catastrofi naturali o da comportamenti umani. In quest'ambito agiscono soprattutto l'Alto Commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i Rifugiati (Acnur), la Commissione per i diritti dell'uomo, l'United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), l'United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV).

«Il rispetto dei diritti dell'uomo», *spiega ancora Veuthier,* «è la base per comporre qualsiasi conflitto. Al di là delle considerazioni di tipo etico e morale, questa è constatazione obiettiva. Basti ricordare quanto hanno pesato le torture della guerra civile sulla ripresa della vita in Spagna, o in Grecia. Quanto tuttora pesino nelle relazioni fra Vietnam e Stati Uniti quei 300 prigionieri ad Hanoi; eppure sarebbe stato così facile trattarli diversamente, ma erano tra coloro che buttavano le bombe al napalm. E, sul processo di pacificazione fra Iran e Iraq, quando conosceremo il peso del trattamento inflitto ai rispettivi prigionieri di guerra? Tanti altri esempi purtroppo si potrebbero fare. Nel passato e nel presente».

I rifugiati

T È questione che interessa tutti. Perché in qualsiasi momento la barbarie può aggredire le nostre «civilissime» città – i lager della Germania e dell'Unione Sovietica stanno a testimoniarlo, le recenti profanazioni di tombe di ebrei lo confermano – e anche perché in tutto il mondo si ripercuotono tragedie che accadono in angoli sperduti. Quei 15 milioni di rifugiati, per esempio, che premono sulla coscienza e sull'economia internazionale. «La forza della diplomazia umanitaria risiede nei suoi stessi principi», dice Mohammed Benamar, responsabile del servizio stampa dell'Acnur, dopo essere stato Delegato generale a Buenos Aires e Roma. «Tant'è vero che nostri uffici di rappresentanti esistono pure presso alcuni Stati che non hanno ratificato la convenzione del 1951 e/o il Protocollo del '67 relativo allo status di queste persone». *Rifugiato è chiunque tema, a ragione, di essere perseguitato a causa della sua razza, religione, nazionalità, appartenenza a certi gruppi sociali o opinioni politiche. Di fianco e co[n]tro altre fiumane di diseredati fuggo[no] situazioni protratte di violenza [e] lizzata e di conflitti interni, di [o]sioni straniere o di sistematich[e] zioni dei diritti dell'uomo.* «La m[is]sione primaria dell'Acnur», *ribadisce [a]mar anche in alcuni editoriali d[el] sile «Refugiés», da lui diretto [e] in una decina di lingue,* «è uma[ni]tà e il principio di umanità deve [es]sere ogni suo atto». *Ma, tra le respo[n]sabilità affidate all'Acnur dalla comu[ni]tà internazionale e gli obblighi giuri[di]ci cui sono tenuti i diversi Stati, c'è un[a] chi rientra nello stretto campo d[el]l'applicazione della normativa può a[ve]re diritti fondamentali* «tra cui q[ue]llo di non essere respinto alla fr[on]tiera chiaramente delineati, chi inv[ece] rientrerebbe solamente secondo [una] terpretazione più ampia deve [co]mbattere per non essere respinto [o] nere un permesso sia pure te[m]poraneo di soggiornare. *Le spese a[m]ministrative dell'Acnur sono colossali, i mo[ti]vi di difficoltà non mancano. I costi [di] tolleranza sono alti, dal punto [di] vista pure economico. Eppure alla [base] concetto di «rifugiato», con la [sua] protezione, sarebbe – di nuovo [al] centro interesse prima che dover[e] fosse'altro perché le disperazioni [non] ficate sono terreno di cultura per [le] di distruzione che possono colpi[re] a qualsiasi distanza.*

Rispetto al passato c'è però u[n]

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COUNTRY: ITALY

ferenza sostanziale: è venuta costituendosi, nei nostri anni, una coscienza che attraversa orizzontalmente Stati e popoli. I suoi fili si annodano anche qui, al Palais des Nations, nei grandi uffici luminosi della Commissione per i diritti dell'uomo. «Il nostro lavoro», *dice Jan Martenson, segretario generale aggiunto ai diritti dell'uomo e direttore generale degli uffici dell'ONU a Ginevra,* «si svolge su 3 piani: messa a punto delle leggi, procedure affinché siano applicate, informazioni per farle conoscere. Certo, tante legislazioni sono arretrate rispetto alla stessa dichiarazione di 50 anni fa, oltre che alle successive convenzioni. Però c'è un dato fondamentale, da non dimenticare: ancora nella prima metà del secolo sarebbero stati impensabili sia un relatore speciale sul tema della tortura sia una regolare elaborazione di rapporti sul rispetto dei diritti umani nelle varie aree del mondo». *Sfilano le infamie, di fronte a questa commissione che ogni anno si riunisce per 6 settimane. E non esiste nazione che nel corso della sua storia, breve o lunga, dalla ferocia si dimostri immune. Essenziale il lavoro d'informazione:* «Si possono avere centinaia di convenzioni, ma saranno del tutto inutili se la gente non ne conosce esistenza, contenuto, possibilità concreta di denunciarne le violazioni, e se i giornali non ne parlano». *Nel caso di violazioni continue, ripetute, come intervenire presso questi Paesi?* «Sono Stati sovrani», *risponde Martenson,* «non possiamo certo mandare i caschi blu. Però possiamo denunciarli al mondo». *Le conseguenze possono essere più concrete delle condanne morali: per esempio sanzioni economiche. A livello di rapporti bilaterali poi, una nazione può sempre decidere di sospendere la cooperazione.*

Doni e prestiti

Ai Paesi in via di sviluppo, i contributi possono giungere in forma di doni o di prestiti. «Il problema», *dice Jean Fabre, responsabile dell'informazione dell'ufficio europeo dell'UNDP,* «è che da un lato i contributi gratuiti sembrano progressivamente ridursi in favore dei prestiti, e che dall'altro questi stessi – sia pure se e quando erogati in condizioni favorevoli – comunque incideranno sulla vita delle future generazioni». *In altre parole, bisognerebbe evitare il meccanismo delle «rate», al termine delle quali l'oggetto risulta pagato il doppio del prezzo reale. Sono oltre 6 mila, i progetti dell'UNDP nel mondo: dal risanamento di quartieri fatiscenti alla computerizzazione dei servizi ferroviari, dalle consulenze in materia di economia al recupero di beni architettonici e alla lotta contro l'inquinamento. Di fatto, i governi dei Paesi industrializzati si mobilitano di fronte ad interventi che offrono vantaggi sul piano nazionale. Molti accordi vengono definiti anche nel corso delle 13-14 tavole rotonde organizzate ogni anno a Ginevra su specifici progetti concernenti determinate aree del pianeta.* «Credo nella convergenza degli interessi», *prosegue Fabre.* «In un ambito come il nostro, contano i risultati. A volte, i rigori moralistici finirebbero con l'uccidere la diplomazia umanitaria».

E a fare diplomazia umanitaria sono anche tanti «volontari». Paolo Caratto, responsabile dell'ufficio reclutamento dell'UNV (circa 2.000 persone praticamente di tutte le nazionalità, in giro per circa 150 Paesi), ricorda in proposito che a volte sono solamente i volontari ad assicurare un filo di collegamento fra nazioni che non ospitano reciproche rappresentanze ufficiali. «Per esempio nel Laos», *ricorda,* «nel '75 non c'era l'ambasciata filippina. I due Paesi si parlavano indirettamente attraverso il primo filippino che vi rimase a lungo come "volontario": Amado Lara, che si occupava di sviluppo alla base, con una straordinaria, innata, capacità di mobilitare le risorse all'interno dei villaggi. In casi come questo, poco alla volta, il lavoro dei volontari viene a conoscenza dei governi, ammorbidendo le tensioni».

ORNELLA ROTA

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COUNTRY: MALAYSIA

NEW STRAITS TIMES, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1990

TIMES TWO

Bee-keepers set to enjoy success with latest hives

By A. RAHMAN OSMAN

A NEW type of wooden hive designed to appreciably improve the methods of breeding bees and collecting honey and its by-products is soon to be introduced to bee-keepers in the Pontian district.

The hives have been developed by the Rural Technology Workshop (BTD) of the Youth and Sports Department at Mukim Serkat, about 30km from Pontian town.

A United Nations volunteer from Tamil Nadu, Mr C. Mutu Kumar, who arrived last July to help upgrade the bee-keeping technology in the area, plays a major role.

"My objective is to rectify outstanding weaknesses and correct the farmers' methods scientifically," says Mr Kumar.

One of the areas which came under his scrutiny is hive-management.

"We introduced a trickle-up programme involving 20 projects costing US$100 ($270) each over the past six months.

"The local farmers are an enthusiastic lot and they readily take up our advice. They have been showing steady progress.

"It is still too early to gauge the overall results though as a monitoring period of one year is required."

Bee-keeping is a small-scale industry that is gaining momentum in agriculture-based Mukim Serkat, home to 8,200 inhabitants of 24 villages.

It was started in 1974 by 40-year-old Andek Makah Andek Mawik who is now an instructor at the workshop.

Andek, who got the idea while attending a course in India, says: "Palm trees can be found in abundance in our area.

"They are ideal for bee-keeping since bees which source their food from palm trees tend to produce the best honey."

Andek's venture readily caught on with other farmers.

There are 120 bee-keepers in Serkat alone, with 1,500 hives. Some 29 other keepers in the neighbouring areas have more than 400 hives.

The farmers have even formed their own bee-keeping association.

Other Govenment agencies such as the Agriculture Department, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia and Risda were quick to give the necessary support when interest in bee-keeping took off.

The BTD, set up in 1988, was meant to be a training centre in various skills. The other areas include carpentry, motor-repairing and rabbit farming.

The wooden hive that will be the pride of Pontian district

Encik ANDEK: First with bee-keeping

Mr KUMAR: Plays a major role

ture and equipment from the agencies and the United Nations comes close to $58,000.

Andek underwent another bee-keeping course at UPM and became a BTD instructor.

Between 1974 and 1985, Andek imparted his knowledge to 850 participants nationwide.

Between 1986 and 1988, Risda provided another instructor in bee-keeping. He and Andek have helped to train 383 participants.

They were then joined by Mr Kumar and over the past 10 months, they have trained some 50 participants comprising members of the local bee-keepers association and Sri Kukup 4B Youth Movement.

The workshop buys and processes goods produced by participants.

It supplies honey and markets equipment used in the industry such as hives and nets.

"We strive to be self-sufficient in the treatment and storage of honey, as well as in the production of the wooden boxes," says Andek.

"There is a good demand for honey and its by-products such as wax and pollen."

The workshop has also become a job emplacement centre of sorts for local young people

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COUNTRY: KENYA

MBINU ZA KUHIFADHI VYAKULA

AKINA MAMA WAENDELEA KUELIMISHWA

MBINU MPYA

KATIKA mahitaji yake ya chakula, mwanadamu ametegemea aina mbili ya vyakula ambavyo ni maboga na nyama. Lakini kwa vile mavuno ya aina hizi mbili huwa ni vya msimu, imembidi mwanadamu atafute njia za kuhifadhi chakula chake ambacho anakihitaji kila siku.

Huku chakula kikiwa kinahitajika zaidi ili kutosheleza idadi ya watu inayoongezeka, mavuno ya vyakula hivi yanazidi kuwa ya majira hivyo basi inambidi mwanadamu kutafuta njia za kuhifadhi chakula cha kutosha kitumike wakati wa upungufu wa chakula.

Aina nyingi za vyakula na bidhaa za vyakula kuharibika muda mfupi baada ya kuvunwa ikiwa maboga matunda ama nafaka au bidhaa ya wanyama kuchinjwa. Kuharibika kwingine kwa aina hizi za vyakula huleta sumu aina ya *botulin* kwa upande wa nyama na mimea kama ni mboga hudhuriwa na sumu inayojulikana kwa kimombo kama *aflatozin*. Kuharibika kwingine hukisababisha chakula kupoteza lishe yake. Kwa hivyo usimamizi mzuri na uhifadhi bora wa chakula ni muhimu kwa uhifadhi wa vyakula hivi muhimu.

Uendelezaji na udumishaji wa taifa lenye raia wenye afya na nguvu wategemea zaidi utoaji wa chakula bora kwa wananchi kuanzia mashinani katika sehemu za mashambani.

Utoaji wa vyakula hivi vikiwa vimetayarishwa na kuhifahdiwa vyema, huhakikisha kuwepo kwa chakula bora na hivyo basi jamii yenye afya. Magonjwa mengi yanayotokana na kasoro ya chakula bora ambayo hutatiza jamii maskini.

Kutokana na hayo basi afisi inayoshughulikia maswala ya akina mama katika wizara ya Utamaduni na Huduma za Jamii, mwezi Juni mwaka jana, wizara hiyo ilianzisha mpango wa mafunzo katika shughuli za uatayarishaji na uhifadhi wa vyakula katika vituo sita vya mafunzo ya maisha ya jamii nchini. Vituo hivyo ni Machakos, Kwale, Busia, Siaya, Kirinyaga na Baringo.

Afisa hii iliyoanzishwa mwaka 1976 ili kushirikisha na kutekeleza maongozi ya serikali kuhusu wanawake. Inaamini kwamba mbinu bora za utayarishaji na utengenezaji wa vyakula na bidhaa za chakula, unaweza pia kusaidia kuongeza mapato ya ziada kwa wanawake na makundi yao kupitia utengenezaji wa bidhaa za vyakula vyenye lishe bora vijijini.

Inatumaini kwamba baada ya mfululizo huu wa mafunzo, juhudi zitafanywa kushirikisha pamoja shughuli za utengenezaji na utayarishaji na uuzaji wa bidhaa hizo vijijini.

Utayarishaji wa vyakula ni taaluma ya kuzuia kudhoofika kwa lishe ya chakula ama kuongeza ladha ya chakula. Njia za uhifadhi ziwe za kutumia madawa ama kibiolojia, hutumiwa kuongeza wingi na ubora wa chakula kwa mwanadamu, kwa kutumia taratibu za kisayansi.

Kwa mapana yake, utaalam wa vyakula unahusu utayarishaji kwa ustadi, uhifadhi na utumiaji wa chakula kwa kutumia mbinu zote muhimu kama vile wafanyakazi kutumia ujuzi kazi vizuri na kwa uangalifu ili kupata matokeo bora.

Afisi hii ya akina mama ambayo lengo lake ni kuimarisha mbinu za kisili za utayarishaji wa vyakula na uhifadhi wake, inasaidiwa katika shughuli hii muhimu na mtaalam mmoja wa kujitolea wa mambo ya chakula kutoka shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Mipango ya Maendeleo Bw Raj Gupta.

Bw Gupta ambaye ana tajriba kubwa katika kazi hii, tayari amekamilisha moja ya kazi zake muhimu. Vitabu vya kusomeshea mambo ya uhifadhi na utayarishaji wa vyakula vimetolewa. Vitabu hivyo kimoja kinahusu utayarishaji na uhifadhi wa nafaka, maziwa, samaki, nyama na kuku. Kitabu cha pili ni cha mafunzo kuhusu uhifadhi wa matunda na mboga.

Na GUNGA CHEA

Bw Gupta alitoa mafunzo ya utayarishaji na uhifadhi wa vyakula katika kituo cha Mbooni wilayani Machakos mnamo mwezi Februari mwaka huu. Pia alitembelea Mombasa ambako mnamo mwezi Machi aliongoza semina ya viongozi wa makundi ya akina mama kuhusu mafunzo hayo.

Mwezi huu mtaalam huyu wa mambo ya chakula alikuwa Busia kwa muda wa wiki mbili. Agosti atakuwa Siaya, Oktoba atakuwa Kirinyaga na Disemba atakuwa Baringo. Kila kituo cha elimu ya maisha ya jamii atakachotembelea atatoa mafunzo kwa muda wa wiki mbili.

Katika kituo cha elimu ya maisha ya Jamii cha Kikima, Mbooni wilayani Machakos ambako Bw Gupta ametoa mafunzo juu ya utayarishaji na uhifadhi wa vyakula, kituo hicho tayari kimenunua vifaa vya kutayarishia maji ya matunda.

"Lengo kubwa la uhifadhi wa chakula ni kuwasilisha masokoni vyakula vinavyofaa na kwa usalama na kuwavutia wateja na kuvikubali," alisema Bw Gupta.

"Tunaelekeza juhudi zetu kufunza mbinu rahisi na thabiti zisizokuwa za gharama kubwa na ambazo mwananchi wa kawaida anaweza kuzielewa," akaongeza.

Miongoni mwa njia zilizo rahisi za uhifadhi ni kukausha juani, kukausha kwa miali ya jua kupitia kwenye kioo, chumvi, moshi, sukari, uokaji na kadhalika.

Njia maalum zinazotumiwa kuhifadhi vyakula ni kuviweka ndani ya barafu ya kiasi cha digrii kati ya 1 hadi 10. Aina hii ya uhifadhi hutumiwa kwa muda mfupi ili kuruhusu taratibu nyingine za uhifadhi kuzingatiwa. Utaratibu wa aina hii hutumiwa kuhifadhi nyama kwa muda wa saa 48 pekee.

Uhifadhi wa kutumia barafu ya kiasi cha chini ya digrii 18 centigrade hupunguza harakati za vijidudu vya maumbile na kuvifanya visitembee kabisa. Utaratibu huu hutumiwa kuhifadhi chakula kwa muda wa hata zaidi ya miezi 3.

Ukaushaji wa vyakula ni moja ya njia asili na muhimu. Njia hii imetumiwa tangu mwanadamu alipovumbua moto. Utaratibu huu hutumiwa kuondoa chepechepe katika vyakula na kuvifanya kuwa vigumu, hasa ndani ya nyama, nafaka matunda na mboga kufikia kiasi cha asili mia 10 chini ya uzani wa kawaida wa vyakula vinavyohifadhiwa.

Vyakula vilivyokaushwa huwa vimegandamana zaidi kuliko vyakula vilivyohifadhiwa kwa njia nyinginezo. Vyakula vilivyokaushwa vinahitaji sehemu ndogo tu ya kuhifadhia.

Aina nyingine za uhifadhi ni kwa kutumia chumvi, sukari na kadhalika, vikiambatanishwa pamoja na kukaushwa kwa moshi ama kwingineko. Lengo kubwa ni kuzuia kuongezeka kwa vijidudu vya maumbile lakini sio kuviua, ama kuzuia hewa kuingia kwenye sehemu zenye mafuta na bidhaa zinzotokana na maziwa.

Njia nyingine ya kuhifadhi vyakula ni kuvitia ndani ya mikebe kwa kufunga baridi isiweze kupenya kwa kutumia kiasi cha kutosha cha joto ili kuhakikisha kwamba hakukubaki sumu yo yote ama viini vya magonjwa ndaniye.

Pia ipo njia nyingine ya uhifadhi ya kutumia miali mikali ya mwangaza. Aina hii hutumiwa katika uhifadhi wa nyama, samaki na matunda na kuongeza muda wao wa kuhifadhiwa kuwa mrefu zaidi.

Kwa vile utaratibu huu unaweza kutumiwa katika mazingira ya kawaida ya chumba na pia kwenye barafu, mbinu hii ina ubora wake, maana ladha na ubora wa chakula hubaki katika hali yake ya asili.

Mboga na matunda ni vyakula muhimu vyenye lishe bora kwa mwanadamu, kwa vile mboga na matunda humpa mwanadamu vitamin na madini yanayohitajika mwilini.

"Kwa hivyo ni muhimu bidhaa hizi zipatikane miaka nenda mwaka rudi kwa matumizi ya mwanadamu," alisema mkuu wa afisi ya akina mama Bi Florence Bonareri Oeri aliyehusika moja kwa moja na kuanzishwa mwa

MAFUNZO: Huchukua muda kutoa maelezo kwa kuandika mambo muhimu ubaoni ili akina mama wayanakili na kujifunza baadaye.

Mr. Kuldip Raj Gupta, UNV-Specialist in Food preservation visits several districts to organize training courses and seminars on preservation of different kinds of food, including fruits and vegetables. He particularly collaborates with women organizations

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MAFUNZO: Huchukua muda kutoa maelezo kwa kuandika mambo muhimu wayanakili na kujifunza baadaye.

Kwa vile mboga na matunda huharibika haraka sana na kwa kuwa hupatikana tu majira fulani ya mwaka kwa wingi ni heri, yapakiwe na yaugawe na kuuzwa masokoni haraka. Jitihada zimefanywa kutafuta njia za kuwafundisha wanachama wa makundi ya akina mama, kubifadhi vyakula hivi vyenye lishe bora ili yasitupwe kunapokuwa na mavuno ya ziada kwa ajili ya kuharibika.

Kufanikiwa kwa jitihada hizi kutamfanya mkulima kupata mapato zaidi na kadhalika kumwezesha mteja kupata chakula bora. Kufanikiwa kwa juhudi hizi pia kutaimarisha uzalishaji mazao mashambani.

"Bidhaa kadha zinaweza kutengenezwa kutokana na matunda aina mbali mbali. Embe kwa mfano linaweza kutengenezewa maji ya maembe achari, mchikicho ama kachumbari, siki, teketeke, maji mazito matamu, jam na bidhaa nyingine nyingi," alisema Bw Gupta.

Baada ya mafunzo ya miaka miwili ambayo Bw Gupta atatoa, afisi hiyo ya akina mama itawajibuka kutoa mafunzo kama hayo katika vituo vingine sita vya mafunzo ya maisha ya jamii kwingineko nchini.

Bw Gupta alisema kwamba ni njia chache tu katika hizo ambazo hazitumiki kwenye miradi midogo, lakini mradi huo unashirikisha mbinu zote za utayarishaji na uhifadhi wa chakula.

Alimsifu sana mkuu wa afisi ya akina mama Bi Oeri kutokana na wajibu ambao ametekeleza kuhakikisha kwamba mradi huo unafanikiwa. Kwa mfano ameshughulika sana kutafuta wadhamini wa kununua vifaa vya mafunzo katika vituo hivyo vya kutoa mafunzo.

Misaada hiyo ilitoka katika shirika la Sweden la Maendeleo ya Kimataifa ambalo limesaidia miradi ya akina mama kwa moyo mkunjufu. Inahusu kuanzia miradi ya kibiashara hadi ujenzi wa vituo vinginevyo.

Mbali na huduma hizo, afisi hii ambayo hujishughulisha na maendeleo ya akina mama ya kiuchumi na kijamii, ina idara 12 ambazo hutoa huduma kwa wanawake za aina mbali mbali.

Idara ya tarakimu hukusanya tarakimu zote kuhusu shughuli za akina mama na huzihifadhi mahali maalum. Hukusanya na kuhifadhi kuchunguza na kusambaza habari muhimu na sahihi kuhusu maendeleo ya akina mama.

Idara ya teknologia huwahimiza akina mama kuzingatia mbinu zinazotakikana za teknolojia kwa matumaini kwamba mbinu hizo zitakubaliwa na kutumiwa na jamii nzima.

Idara ya habari na mawasiliano ina wajibu wa kusambaza habari na maswala ya kielimu kuambatana na shughuli za maendeleo za wanawake.

Pia ipo idara inayoshughulikia mashirika yasiyo ya serikali. Kazi ya idara hii ni kushirikisha kazi zinazofanywa na mashirika haya na kufanya kazi kwa ushirikiano nayo ili kuhakikisha kwamba ustawishaji wa miradi inayofanana katika sehemu moja unaepukwa.

Idara ya ustawi wa kazi za mikono na uuzaji hushughulika na kazi za mikono zinazofanywa na akina mama kote nchini. Kituo hiki hutoa mafunzo kuhusu utengenezaji wa bidhaa bora, kuzitafutia masoko, kurasimia bei bidhaa zilizokamilika, mafunzo juu ya utengenezaji vifaa katika mitindo mbalimbali na usambazaji wake.

Idara ya usimamizi wa biashara ndogo ndogo hujishughulisha na uanzishaji wa miradi midogo midogo ya kibiashara miongoni mwa makundi ya akina mama, kuifanyia utafiti kuhakikisha kwamba ni ya manufaa kwa uchumi kabla ya kuanzishwa.

Idara ya kilimo ya mboga na matunda huwasaidia wanawake, wengi wao wakiwa katika sehemu za mashambani ambao wanajishughulisha na kilimo kuimarisha mbinu zao na hivyo basi kuimarisha utoaji wa mazao ya chakula.

Idara ya Mipango hutibu mipango ya muda mrefu ya afisi hii ya akina mama. Kadhalika afisi hii ina idara ya mafunzo ambayo inahusika na kuimarisha elimu ya akina mama na kustawisha vifaa vya mafunzo kwa akina mama. Mafunzo yake yanahusu uhusiano wa jamii, maendeleo ya jamii, usimamizi na ustawishaji miradi ya maendeleo, mafunzo ya uwekaji hesabu za pesa, uuzaji na kadhalika.

Katika afisi hii pia kuna idara inayohusika na utafiti na ukadiriaji. Idara hii hukusanya tarakimu kuhusu shughuli za akina mama, kukadiria mafanikio na matatizo ya miradi ya makundi ya akina mama.

Idara ya afya huhusika na kusambaza ufahamu wa maswala ya kiafya miongoni mwa akina mama kwenye miradi yote ya afya katika miradi ya mashirika yasiyo ya serikali, pamoja na wizara za serikali na pia kutafuta usaidizi wa pesa kutoka kwa mashirika ya misaada kuendeleza shughuli za kiafya za wanawake.

Mkuu wa afisi ya akina mama Bi Oeri alitoa wito kwa akina mama wa sehemu za mashambani ambako semina hizo zinaendeshwa na mtaalam huyu wa mambo ya chakula Bw Gupta, washirikiane naye kikamilifu kwa manufaa ya maendeleo yao ya kiuchumi na kijamii. Pia alitoa wito kwa wanawake hao watumie kikamilifu maarifu ambayo wanajifunza kwenye semina hizo na wawasaidie kujifunza kutokana na maarifa waliyopata kwenye semina hiyo.

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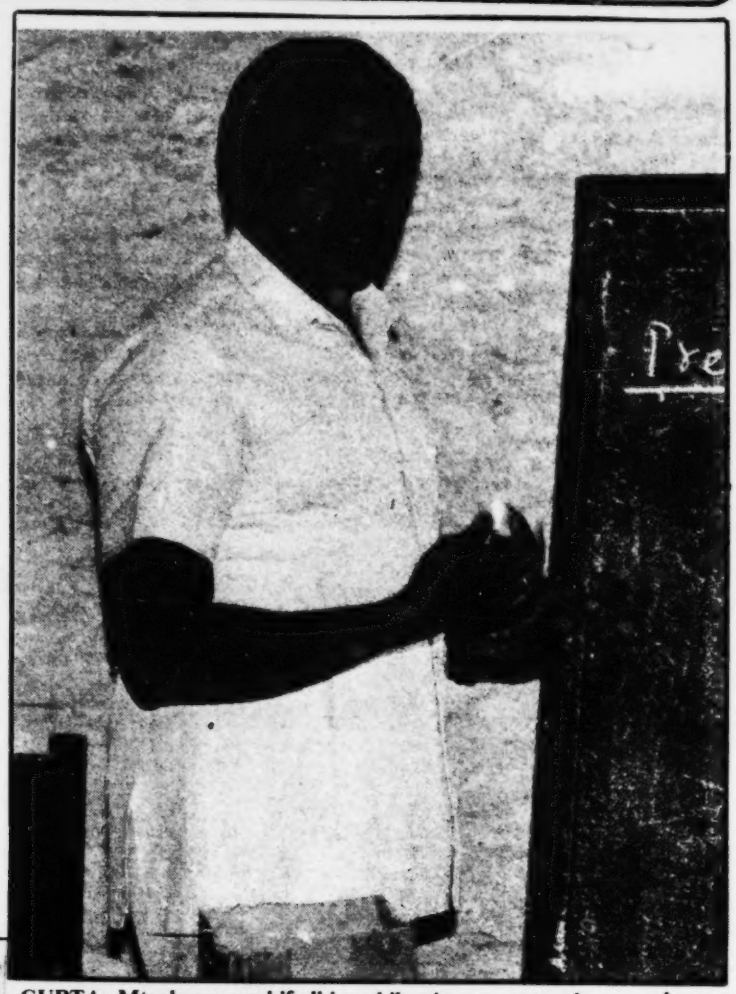
COUNTRY:	KENYA		

UNV Kuldip Raj Gupta
UNV-Specialist in Food
Preservation, giving a
course on mango preservation.



GUPTA: Mtaalamu wa hifadhi za kila aina ya matunda na maboga atoa somo juu ya utayarishaji wa achali ya embe dodo.

MATUNDA: Kabla ya kuyamenya matunda ya aina mbalimbali na kuyachanganya na viungu vya kuyahifadhi, lazima wawe wasafai pamoja na vifaa vyao vya kazi.

Women's course on
hygiene and sterilizing
of kitchen utensils

PUBLICATION: KENYA LEO **DATE:** 2 JULY 1990

COUNTRY: KENYA

TAMUTAMU: Mama wa sehemu ya Kwale wametayarisha kila aina ya maji ya machungwa waliyotengeneza kutoka aina mbalimbali za matunda.

Preparation of fruit juices

Classroom teaching on food preservation

PUBLICATION: STAMPA SERA-ITALIA DATE: 23 JULY 1990
COUNTRY: ITALY

Sostegni ai rifugiati e lotta alla tortura partono dalla Svizzera

A Ginevra si ricuce il mondo

L'Onu in guerra contro gli abusi dei regimi

GINEVRA. E se in un qualche secolo del terzo millennio la «ragion di Stato» si riducesse a mera materia d'esame per studenti di storia e filosofia? In stile dotto, impersonale e documentato - proprio come si conviene ai trattati di storia antica - quei libri potrebbero raccontare che ci fu un tempo in cui la «ragion di Stato» esisteva, e che nel suo nome vennero commesse alcune fra le più grandi atrocità del passato. Un sogno? Probabilmente sì, però cosa vale la pena di cercare di realizzare, se non i sogni?

In questa bella città chiara, che trasuda solidità e enigmi, e respira, insieme, la lezione di Calvino e quella degli anarchici, per cominciare a realizzare quel sogno sta fin d'ora adoprandosi la diplomazia umanitaria: Commissione dell'Onu per i diritti dell'uomo, Comitato internazionale della Croce Rossa (Cicr), Alto Commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i rifugiati (Acnur), United Nations Volunteers Programme (Unv), United Nations Development Programme (Undp).

«Il nostro lavoro», dice Jan Martenson, segretario generale aggiunto ai diritti dell'uomo e direttore generale degli uffici Onu di Ginevra, «si svolge su 3 piani: leggi, procedure affinché vengano applicate, informazione per farle conoscere. Certo, tante legislazioni risultano tuttora arretrate rispetto alla stessa dichiarazione di 51 anni fa, oltre che alle successive convenzioni. Però c'è un dato fondamentale, da non dimenticare: ancora nella prima metà del nostro secolo sarebbero stati impensabili sia un relatore speciale sulla tortura, sia una regolare elaborazione di rapporti sul rispetto dei diritti umani nelle varie aree di mondo». Sfilano le infamie, di fronte a questa commissione che ogni anno si riunisce per 6 settimane. Nel caso di violazioni continue, ripetute, come reagire? «Sono Stati sovrani», risponde Martenson, «non possiamo certo mandare i caschi blu. Però possiamo denunciarli al mondo». Le conseguenze possono essere più concrete delle condanne morali: per esempio sanzioni economiche.

Rifugiati etiopici attraversano il confine con il Sudan portandosi tutto quanto possiedono

Anche perché, indipendentemente da qualsiasi considerazione etica e morale, quanto influiscono poi, quelle infamie, al momento in cui si decide di perseguire la pace? «Oggi si comincia a capire che il rispetto dei diritti dell'uomo è anche la base per riuscire a comporre qualsiasi conflitto», spiega Michel Veuthier, cui fa capo il settore Organizzazioni Internazionali del Cicr. «Basti ricordare come hanno pesato le torture della guerra civile sulla ripresa della vita in Spagna, o in Grecia. Come tuttora pesino nelle relazioni fra Vietnam e Stati Uniti quei 300 prigionieri ad Hanoi; eppure sarebbe stato così facile trattarli diversamente, ma erano tra coloro che buttavano le bombe al napalm. E, sul processo di pacificazione fra Iran e Iraq, quando conosceremo il peso del trattamento inflitto ai rispettivi prigionieri di guerra? Tanti altri esempi purtroppo si potrebbero fare».

Nel passato e nel presente, visto che in qualsiasi momento la barbarie può aggredire ogni nazione, davvero nessuna esclusa. Quindici milioni di rifugiati stanno lì a darne ennesima testimonianza, premendo sulla coscienza e sull'economia internazionale. «La forza della diplomazia umanitaria risiede nei suoi stessi principi», dice Mohammed Benamar, responsabile del servizio informazioni dell'Acnur e direttore del mensile «Refugiés», edito in una decina di lingue. Principi che da un lato dimostrano di essere sempre più condivisi - «Tant'è vero che nostri uffici e rappresentanti esistono pure presso alcuni Stati che non hanno ratificato la Convenzione del 195 e/o il Protocollo del '67 relativ allo status di queste persone» e dall'altro sempre più violat considerando l'implacabile ac crescersi di fiumane di disere dati costretti a lasciare il pro prio Paese. A volte, ad assicura re un filo di collegamento fr nazioni ostili, è solamente l'at tività dell'Unv. «Nel 1975 pe esempio, in Laos», ricorda Pao lo Ceratto, che si occupa del re clutamento dei volontari, «no c'era l'ambasciata filippina due Paesi si parlavano indiret tamente, attraverso il primo fi lippino, Amado Lara, che vi ri mase a lungo come volontario In casi come questo, i nostri ad detti finiscono per avere una funzione anche diplomatica perché il loro lavoro viene a co noscenza dei governi e lenta mente ammorbidisce le tensio ni».

Per i Paesi in via di sviluppo il problema fondamentale ri mane quello economico. «Es senziale», afferma Jean Fabre responsabile dell'informazione dell'ufficio europeo dell'Undp «è da un lato evitare il meccanismo delle "rate" (al termine delle quali l'oggetto o la prestazione risultano pagati il doppio del prezzo reale) e dall'altro cercare di invertire l'attuale tendenza a ridurre i contributi gratuiti e parallelamente aumentare i prestiti. Per il resto, bisogna tenere conto della realtà, cioè del fatto che i governi delle nazioni industrializzate si mobilitano di fronte a interventi che offrono vantaggi sul piano nazionale. I rigori moralistici possono essere perfino dannosi, impedendoci, a volte, di rendere un po' più umana la vita di milioni di persone». Parecchi accordi vengono definiti pure nel corso delle 13/14 tavole rotonde organizzate ogni anno a Ginevra su specifici progetti concernenti determinate aree desolate di mondo. E anche questa è diplomazia umanitaria.

Ornella Rota

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